

Feb. 25th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-six members present.

The deaths of the following gentlemen were announced: Marcel de Serres, Tobias Wagner, and Gen. Geo. A. McCall.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Stephen Morris, Thos. T. Tasker, Jr., Stephen P. M. Tasker, Henry G. Morris, Jas. E. Caldwell and C. Newlin Peirce.

On favorable report of the Committee, the following paper was ordered to be published:

Descriptions of some new species of Diurnal LEPIDOPTERA.

SERIES III.

BY TRYON REAKIRT.

51. *LYCÆNA MARINA*, nov. sp.

Male. Upper surface lustrous violet blue, edged with a narrow black line; usually towards the anal angle there are two rounded black spots; these are, however, sometimes obsolete; fringe white; expanse .8—1 inch.

Underneath soiled white; fore wings' costa, brown; from the base, five transverse bands extend across the wing from the costa to the inner margin; the fourth and fifth are sometimes interrupted on the second median veinlet; a sixth runs down from the costa to the same nervule, and a seventh and narrower one reaches only the third nervule; following these there is a submarginal row of connected lunulæ, enclosing oblong darker brown dashes between themselves and the margin.

Upper half of secondaries traversed by numerous brown lines, commonly six in number, always interrupted in different points, and dilated and compressed irregularly; then there is a soiled white submesial band; and then the series of lunulæ, dashes and spots as on the fore wings, rarely confluent; the two spots nearest the anal angle are jet black, irrorated with shining green atoms; and ringed with ochreous-yellow.

Body black above, clothed with bluish hairs, whitish beneath; antennæ black with whitish annulations.

Female. Upper surface white, glossed with violet blue at the base; costa of both wings and outer margin of the primaries broadly brown; the white area of the fore-wings is traversed by three maculate brown belts; one sub-basal, the second mesial, the third subapical and merging into the brown border.

Across the disc of the secondaries are several brown rays, and a submarginal lunulate brown line encloses a marginal series of large rounded brown spots, of which the second from the anal angle is always the largest and deep brown or black.

Underneath marked as in the *male*, but with much less intensity; the lower portions of the transverse bands of the fore wings are frequently obsolete; on both wings they are narrower and less compact, thus increasing the white spaces; the submarginal lunulæ and spots, as in the males, wanting sometimes the ochreous yellow rings. Expanse .87—1.05 inches.

Hab.—Orizaba, Mexico. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

"Mexico, near Vera Cruz." Wm. H. Edwards.

Allied to *Lycæna Cassius*, Cram.

52. *GONIOLOBA DOLORES*, nov. sp.

Upper surface clear brown, with olive brown hairs below the median nervure of the primaries towards the base, and over the basal half of the secondaries. 1868.]

daries. Four translucent ochreous spots on the primaries; the first large and near the end of the cell, is of trapezoidal form, with an angular indentation upon the outer side; the second, also trapezoidal, but less than the preceding, is contained within the second and third median veinlets, and situated midway between the first and the outer margin; the third, resembling an irregular right-angled triangle, is aligned on the first median veinlet, with the second and fourth, which last is small and obovate, placed on the submedian vein just beyond its middle; a curved ash-gray bar, widest centrally, and tapering at either end, extends between these last spots and the cell from the submedian vein to the second median veinlet, touching above the upper angle of the third spot, and below the inner portion of the ovoid.

Secondaries immaculate; fringe ochreous yellow, lightly cut with brown; expanse 2.13 inches.

Underneath, the primaries have an ash brown apical triangular patch, separated by a brown bar from an irregular purplish-ashy belt, extending from the margin down to the second translucent spot, and which contains a darker spot near the middle of its inner margin; the costa between this belt, and a pale ochreous spot resting thereon, above the translucent spot in the cell, is reddish brown; the fourth spot of the upper surface is covered by a large pale yellow ovoidal spot; the ashy bar is wanting.

Secondaries pale purplish brown, with darker velvet maroon brown shades, formed into three prominent areas, viz., a broad border, a large central patch, and another resting on and below the middle of the costa; there are also two basal bars and a series of connected lunulae between the central patch and the marginal band. Antennae brown; club ochreous beneath.

Hab.—"Mexico, near Vera Cruz." Wm. H. Edwards.

53. *Pyrgus Georgina*, nov. sp.

Upper surface black, with ashy shades, and waved brown lines traversing the surface. Primaries: a white spot occupies the middle of the cell; beyond a mesial white band, broken into two parts, of which the lower occupies the central portion of the first median interspace; the upper extends from beyond this to the costa; on the margin, midway between this band and the apex are two small white spots; there is an indistinct series of submarginal black spots, each having a minute whitish or gray point, sometimes enlarging into an enclosing crescent, attached to its outer extremity.

Secondaries: a broad mesial band, bifid on the costa; below, a sinuated irregular line; both white; a submarginal series of indistinct spots. Fringe brown, white towards the anal angle; expanse 1.25—1.5 inches.

Below, primaries; an oblong white dash in the cell; the central band as above; an abbreviated series of three or four white spots run down from the costa, in place of the two on the upper surface; along the outer margin a series of large white oblong dashes, becoming brownish towards the apex, and containing each a rounded dark brown spot—in the lowest, the spot is geminate.

Secondaries white, or soiled white, more or less brown towards the base; a subcentral maculate row of brown spots, of which three or four are contiguous, towards the abdominal margin, and two distinct ones nearer the costa; along the outer margin are connected lunulae, rarely coalescing with the spots of the inner row.

Body above black; the rings of the abdomen marked with whitish hairs, underneath white; palpi white, excepting the terminal article, which is black. Antennae brown, with incomplete white annulations, club tipped with ferruginous.

Hab.—"Mexico, near Vera Cruz." Wm. H. Edwards.

Dedicated to my cousin, Mr. Geo. W. Tryon, Jr., the distinguished Conchologist, as a slight acknowledgement of his unvarying kind assistance in my studies.

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54. CIRROCHROA TYCHE, Felder.

♂ Felder, Wiener, Entom. Monatschr. v, p. 301, n. 13, (1861.)

Female. Upper surface ochreous brown; a broad pale belt crosses the outer half of the forewings, bordered interiorly by a gradually diminishing waved dark brown bar, broadest below the subcostal vein, and becoming obsolete towards the inner margin; the outer margin is dark brown, interior to which are two angulated transverse lines, the outer being brownish black and complete, the inner brownish ochreous, and obsolete in its lower portion; three indistinct brownish spots arise from the inner margin in the pale belt, decreasing in size upward.

On the secondaries the transverse belt is suffused with the ochreous ground color, and contains six rounded or oval black spots—there being none in the discoidal interspace; the anterior narrow black line, and the posterior lunulate or angulated lines,—three of these on the hind wings,—are all complete, extending from the costal to the abdominal margin, and anal angle.

Underneath pale ochreous, the markings of the upper surface repeated in pale shades; the outer half of the wing glossed with lilacine; a continuous lilaceous band underneath the mesial brown line. Expanse 2.75 inches.

Antennæ black, bright ferruginous underneath, and upon the club.

Hab.—Mindoro. (*Dr. Chas. Semper.*) (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

I am indebted for this beautiful species, along with many other rarities, to Mr. Georg Semper, brother of the celebrated collector.

55. PAPILIO BURTONI, nov. sp.

Size and shape of *Pap. Leucaspis*, Godt.

Male. Upper surface pale greenish yellow; a very broad, dark brown terminal band along the outer margin of both wings; along the interior edge of which band, on the fore wings, is a darker brown stripe, extending from the cell to the inner margin; two wide dark brown belts traverse the fore wings, both merging into the terminal border—one resting over the end of the cell, cuts off a small lunulate piece of the ground color, the other is a mesial band, running from the middle of the costa towards the inner angle.

Upon the border of the hind wings are several pair of imperfect lunes, composed of lustrous bluish gray atoms; above the anal angle a yellow lune, and above this a red lune, sometimes two of these; the brown border is continued some distance along the abdominal margin. The long slender tail terminates with a large yellowish white patch.

Underneath mainly as above; the outer border of both wings is irrorated with lilacine atoms, assuming the form of lunule upon the lower portion of the hind wings. Expanse 4 inches.

Head, throat and abdomen, dark brown.

Antennæ black, with bright orange brown clubs.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

This magnificent species was one of a large collection formed by Hon. A. A. Burton, near Bogotá, and has most appropriately been dedicated to him.

56. DIRCENNA BAIRDII, nov. sp.

Allied to *Dir. Jemima*, Hübn. Wings translucent, ochrey-yellowish, with darker semi-opaque spots and border.

Male. The fore wings are narrower and more acute than in the related species; the disposition of the pellucid spots upon these is similar to *Jemima*; their hind margin, however, is black instead of orange-ochreous; the median vein is orange to the end of the cell; all the others black.

Hind wings; the black terminal border does not extend so far upon the abdominal margin, upon which there is an orange brown patch, and is more diffused inwardly; the basal half of the wing is ochreous, as are also the veins contained therein; those upon the outer half, which is covered with the black shade, are black.

Underneath as above, with the addition of three apical silvery white spots

upon the fore wings; a costal streak, three oblong apical spots, and three triangular spots along the outer margin of the hind wings, all silvery white. Expanse 2.75 inches.

Head, thorax and abdomen, above blackish brown, below the thorax is spotted with white, but *no* yellow stripes as are in *Jemima*; abdomen below yellowish. Antennæ blackish at base, orange brown beyond, darkening towards the apex.

The *female* does not differ from the male, save in the more rounded wings, and in intensity of coloration.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

57. *MECHANITIS FRANIS*, nov. sp.

Very closely allied to *Mech. Menapis*, Hewits.

Differs chiefly in the larger size of the fulvous basal area of the fore wings; in the invariable presence of a large rounded black spot, between the first and second median veins; and in the more common division of the black portion of the hind wings into a central belt, and a terminal border.

Underneath as in *Menapis*, with the above differences.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

I can hardly believe this to be a local variety of *Menapis*; both were captured at the same place, and time, and throughout a long series of specimens I find the differences to remain constant.

58. *PYRRHOPYGA BOGOTANA*, nov. sp.

Upper surface black, brilliantly glossed with steel blue; the posterior two-thirds of the outer margin of the hind wings, is bordered with bright orange brown, broadest towards the anal angle, gradually diminishing to the other extreme point, and scalloped interiorly.

Underneath the same, with perhaps less shining reflections.

Body and legs glossy blue-black, with orange-brown palpi. Antennæ black.

Expanse 2.25 inches.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Grenada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

59. *PYRGUS ALANA*, nov. sp.

Upper surface white, faintly tinged with yellowish; costa of primaries, and a large apical patch, covering the outer two-fifths of the wing, dark brown; the latter, which is concaved interiorly, and traversed by darker brown veins, presents a transverse, indistinct, white macular, narrow subapical band, frequently entirely obsolete.

Secondaries with an irregular narrow brown border, from which brown veins rise a short distance into the area of the wing.

Fringe of primaries brown; of secondaries, first narrowly white, bordered externally with brown, forming two parallel lines around the whole outer margins.

Underneath chiefly as above, with the brown more diluted, and the white subapical band of the primaries, and the whole white surface of the secondaries, replaced with ochreous yellow; the former consists of six distinct spots, of which the two lower are the largest, and extend to the outer margin; the white basal area of the fore wings is more or less tinged with yellow.

On the secondaries, the veins are all lined with black, and there are two diffused brown patches; one below the centre of the wing and towards the abdominal margin, the other on the outer edge near its middle.

Expanse 1.70 inches.

Thorax and abdomen above black, clothed with whitish hairs; the latter, below, yellow, with a double brown stripe; head palpi, and antennæ brown; a yellow collar above the first.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

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60. *HELICONIUS GUARICA*, nov. sp.

Upper surface dark brown, glossed with bluish black; anterior wings crossed by a broad central transverse scarlet band, abruptly terminating after the first median veinlet, and not touching the outer margin; posterior, immaculate.

Underneath, the band becomes pale rosy white, edged only with dark pink; the costa of forewings, presents a short basal scarlet bar, that of the hind wings a longer yellow one; upon these are also five basal spots, one yellow, surrounded by four scarlet ones.

Body black, with some yellow stripes on thorax below and a yellow ventral stripe; some yellow spots on the collar; first and second joints of palpi yellow; third black. Antennæ black.

Expanse 2.65 inches.

Hab.—Insagasugá, New Granada. (Coll. Tryon Reakirt.)

Closely allied to *H-l. Hydara*, Hewits, but constantly differs in the absence of a scarlet spot on the upper side of the secondaries.

In the same number (63) of his "Exotic Butterflies," he has redescribed *Callidryas Thauruma*, Reakirt, as *Call. Fiaduna*; his name must therefore be regarded as a synonym.

March 3d.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

March 10th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Forty members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"A new species of *Osmerus*." By Thaddeus Norris.

"Description of nine new species of Unionidæ, from Lake Nicaragua, C. A." By Isaac Lea.

"An examination of the Reptilia and Batrachia obtained by the Williams College Expedition to Ecuador and the Upper Amazon, with notes on other species." By Edw. D. Cope.

A letter was read announcing the death of Sir David Brewster.

The Publication Committee announced the issue of No. 4 of the Proceedings for 1867.

March 17th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-three members present.

Mr. Benj. Smith Lyman made the following remarks on a bent marble stone presented by Mr. Edward Shippen to the Academy.

The bent gravestone of Dr. William Shippen, who died 11th July, 1808, and of Alice his wife, who died 25th of March, 1817, was formerly in the 1868.]